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F. M. THAYER, Editor
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To Arms! To Arms!

By one of those strange and unaccountable panics which sometimes break out in large armies, the Union forces have been ignominiously defeated, near Manassas Junction, with a terrible loss of life, and have taken refuge within their entrenchments on Arlington Heights. It is possible that the rebel army, now about 90,000 strong, and flushed with victory, may attack those entrenchments. It is possible, though not probable, they may take them by storm, and seize and destroy Washington. This cannot be done, however, unless the panic-stricken soldiers have become so demoralized as to be incapable of rallying and making another stand. We do not believe they are so completely panic-stricken as to be unable to defend their capital. On the contrary, we believe that the same men who fled so precipitately will fight most bravely, when they are again called into action.

The disastrous effects of this route will be quickly apparent, and we fear they will prove most terrible. General Dix will now have his hands full to keep Baltimore in subjection. Maryland, which for some time past has been but a smoldering volcano, will break out with new fury, and Kentucky, we apprehend, will be convulsed from center to circumference. If the Union men stand firm, all will be well in the end; though war will undoubtedly break out within her borders. If the Union men fail to maintain their integrity, we may expect that State to go out of the Union, and a desolating war waged on our borders.

Under these gloomy circumstances, it becomes every true patriot to preserve his equanimity, and to hold himself in readiness to answer the call of his country. Let the cry "to arms!" run through every valley, and over every mountain top and plain of the great North. Let the sturdy yeomanry rally to the support of their flag. Companies should be immediately formed, and a most rigid system of drilling adopted, in order that when they are called upon to enter the field they will be thoroughly prepared and trained.

Above all, it is highly necessary that the citizens of Evansville should be thoroughly aroused and fitted for the fearful struggle which may soon take place around their own firesides. It is no time for regrets or lamentations. The past is beyond recall. The future is our own, and this terrible disaster which—like a clap of thunder in a clear sky—has so startled and almost stupefied us, should be greeted with the stern resolve that the disgrace shall yet be converted into a magnificent triumph. Without delay—for delays have proved to be dangerous—an entire regiment should be organized and equipped for service. It will not do to move slowly in the matter. When our seeming indifference and lack of preparation has constituted the boast among secessionist howlers on the opposite side of the river that 200 men could destroy our city, it is high time we place ourselves on a war footing. The Government and the Northern people have been deceived as to the strength of their opponents, and the magnitude of the contest before them. We are deceiving ourselves as to our security and the improbability of being attacked. Let us throw aside these feelings of false security, and arm ourselves for the desperate struggle. We must conquer, for our cause is just.

A JOSE COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—An illustrated paper published at Leipzig, Germany, compares the North and South in this forcible way:

What the South lacks—money, men and the vigor with God. What the South has—Niggers, yellow fever, and the alliance of Satan. What the North has—money, men, a righteous cause, and the sympathy of humanity. What the North lacks—Pirates and thieves.

Amid the excitement yesterday all local news was overlooked.

Rockport Correspondence.

ROCKPORT, July 19, 1861.

Evansville Journal: Last Tuesday, Capt. Wood's company, of this place, bid adieu to weeping friends, and, as you are already aware, are now located in Camp Vanderburgh. It is a company of which old Spencer is justly proud, being composed of her best citizens. A beautiful flag was presented to them by Miss Emma Yates, of our town, who, as she presented it, addressed the soldiers in a patriotic address, the words of which, as they came warm from the ruby lips and swelling up from the pure heart of the fair donor, fell like sweet music on the ears of her audience. Arrayed in the National colors, with a blue apron from which flashed forth the light of thirty-four stars, she was a fit representative of the beauty and loveliness of our National Union in the days of its purity, and as it will again appear when restored to more than its pristine glory.

Rev. Mr. Walker, the presiding Elder, (by the way he has a son who is second Lieutenant in Capt. Jones' company) of this district, then gave the boys some parting advice, winding up by telling them to trust in God and be sure and keep their powder dry. The boys gave him three rousing cheers as an assurance that they would do so.

The other companies from this county had been grossly insulted going by Owensboro, the boys were prepared to take care of themselves, and avowed a determination not to be bullied. But nothing happened to disturb their feelings, the secessionist bullies evidently preferring to keep out of the way when they thought there was any danger.

Next Tuesday our cavalry company leave for your city and as your correspondent is a humble member of it, this is probably the last letter from Rockport.

SPENCER COUNTY.

Visit to Camp Wallace.

Evansville Journal:—Thinking that a little "reading matter," such as tracts, papers, &c., would be acceptable to the soldiers, we recently visited the camp in company with a gentleman, and distributed a quantity among them. We were everywhere politely welcomed, treated with civility, and our small favors were thankfully received.

Among the officers, Sergeant Major Klinek and Capt. Morrison manifested much courtesy. We were urgently invited to renew our visit, with like favors, and we found among the soldiers a number who said they were members of different churches and that they had in camp a Sabbath School. At our request a choir of young men sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and several other popular songs.

Let us not entertain the impression that soldiers and officers are more rude, uncouth, or uncivil than the men; the truth is, that our soldiers, as well as officers, are of the "first families of Indiana," and we are of the opinion that the "first families of Virginia" will not stand in comparison with them long! In the hospital we found one man very sick and helpless, who needs some near friends by his side to give him special attention. Soldiers deserve the warmest gratitude of all classes of citizens, and we should be anxious to give them every act of kindness. Absent from home, without a cord of sympathy extending from the citizens to the camp, we fancy they must at times feel lonely and dejected.

They have left all the sanctities and endearments of the domestic circle, and are exposed to the hardships of a campaign, and with their stalwart arms and sturdy endurance to shield us and our much cherished Government from destruction.

All honor to the heroic soldier, and although it may not be advisable for young ladies, as in past ages of chivalry, to march among the ranks, and enlist their courage with kisses, before engaging in battle, yet they ought to be assured that we duly appreciate their patriotic valor.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP KNOX, July 19, 1861.

Evansville Journal:—It is now raining very hard, and our boys are all housed up, some playing cards, some writing, and some patching up their old clothes, and swearing at Uncle Sam for not sending them new ones. I understood this morning that they had come, and if they are not the Zouaves, our boys will be sadly disappointed.

To-morrow Col. Woods will be here to swear us in. Our regiment is now full, and one company over. I suppose it will go to Evansville soon. Our company, the V. G.'s, has the lead here, and I think is the best drilled company on the ground. The gallant ladies think we can't be bested. Yesterday was a day of feasting and pleasure, as our camp was full of bright-eyed Hooisier lasses from Washington and the surrounding country, who paid our Washington boys a visit, and brought with them baskets full of good things. The day passed off very pleasantly.

We have no field officers appointed yet. Capt. Spicer is acting Colonel, and our 1st Lieutenant, Ashby, Adjutant. Our company will soon be full.

The City Yesterday.

The intense excitement reigned throughout the city yesterday. After the three o'clock edition of the Journal, business was suspended, and men gathered in knots, upon street corners and elsewhere, discussing the thrilling intelligence of the hour. A deep gloom seemed to have settled upon the community, and the disappointment and chagrin of our army in Washington, was shared by all. We saw strong men weep, as they read of the carnage in the ranks of the Grand Army, and we told the tale of disaster to many who could not keep back their tears, at the thought of their temporary defeat. But the effect of this intelligence on Union men was most gratifying. The determination was expressed by all, that from this hour they were ready to obey any call made upon them. The existence of the Government is at stake, and if the men behind the Arlington entrenchments are defeated, others will rise up to take their places. We are "cast down, but not dismayed," overthrown, but not destroyed.

In view of the effect of this intelligence

upon Kentucky, the feeling was everywhere expressed that we must prepare to take our part in this drama of blood. While we may congratulate ourselves upon the fact that our Indiana regiments, comprising our relatives and neighbors, were not among the victims yesterday, yet we wince at the loss of the thousands of men in New York, New Jersey, and New England. How many homes this day are desolate; how many hearts were broken yesterday, as the news of defeat spread through the East. Such thoughts as these, entering into the discussions of yesterday, had a tendency to deepen the gloom, and lead many to realize, for the first time, the horrors of war.

Nowhere did we see, yesterday, the least despondency as to the final result of this contest. If the army of the Potomac has been defeated, it must be replaced. The citizens of Evansville, who, under the blessings conferred by this Government, have acquired whatever they possess, are willing to lay it all, yea and their lives also, upon the altar of their country. With many, yesterday, the predominant feeling was revenge. We saw the knitted brows and flashing eyes of those who declared, that this must be wiped out in blood, and that they were ready to go at once, and either plant our flag in triumph upon the batteries at Richmond, or die defending it.

Amid all these different expressions of feeling, upon the receipt of the news, the predominant one was grief. The loss of life—the loss of prestige—and the retreat of our men—filled every one with grief and astonishment.

JOSE DAVID'S INAUGURAL.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Jeff. Davis' inaugural calls attention to the cause which formed the Confederacy, and says it is now only necessary to call attention to such facts as have occurred during the recesses, and to matters in connection with the public defense. He congratulates Congress on the accession to the Confederacy of the free and equal sovereign States, mentioning the several States which have been admitted to remove the several departments and archives to Richmond, at which place Congress has already been removed, as the seat of Government. After the adjournment of Congress, the aggressive movements of the enemy required prompt and energetic action. The accumulation of the enemy's forces on the Potomac, sufficient to threaten the invasion of the State, and the fact that his efforts are directed against Virginia, and at no point could measures for her defense and protection be so efficiently directed as from her own capital.

The rapid progress of the last few months has stripped the veil behind which the true policy and purpose of the Government were previously concealed itself, and which are now fully revealed. The message of their President, the action of their Congress at the present session, confesses the intention of subjugating the seceding States by the force of arms, and the policy of the Government is now fully revealed. The accumulation of the enemy's forces on the Potomac, sufficient to threaten the invasion of the State, and the fact that his efforts are directed against Virginia, and at no point could measures for her defense and protection be so efficiently directed as from her own capital.

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There are cards being circulated in this city, and elsewhere, signed by Cox and Humphreys, stating that the steamer "Poland" is the regular packet in the place of the "Star Grey Eagle." The card is a base falsehood, with an intention to commit a fraud upon the public. The steamer "Eagle" is the packet in the place of the "Star Grey Eagle," and the attempt on the part of the "Poland," or her agents, to get business by stealing the good name of other boatsmen is beneath all honorable men, and deserves to be exposed to public contempt.

CLERK OF LINDEN, late of Gray Eagle.
The Linden leaves Evansville every Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and every Thursday evening at 4 o'clock.

Advertisement.
The very light draught steamer "POLAND," drawing only seventeen inches, Capt. GRACEY, DUNCAN and Cox Oerks, has taken the mail in place of the "Star Grey Eagle," during low water, in the Louisville and Henderson trade. Leaves Evansville for Louisville every Monday and Thursday. For freight or passage apply to Cox & Humphreys, Agents, office over Canal Bank, Evansville.

For the truth of the "Poland's" carrying the mail in place of the "Star Grey Eagle" we refer to the Postmaster at Evansville and Louisville.

Advertisement.
A supply of one-cent stamped envelopes, the circulars and drop letters have been received at the Post Office.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.
July 22, 1861.
3 barrels A. E. Foster, 2 boxes liquor, 1 box sugar, 1 box tea, 1 box coffee, 1 box flour, 1 box meal, 1 box butter, 1 box lard, 1 box soap, 1 box candles, 1 box matches, 1 box salt, 1 box vinegar, 1 box oil, 1 box kerosene, 1 box turpentine, 1 box pitch, 1 box resin, 1 box glue, 1 box putty, 1 box paint, 1 box varnish, 1 box oil, 1 box kerosene, 1 box turpentine, 1 box pitch, 1 box resin, 1 box glue, 1 box putty, 1 box paint, 1 box varnish.

For Auditor.
Messrs. Editors:—You will please announce my name as a candidate for Auditor of Vanderburgh County at the ensuing October Election.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Mrs. Catherine Johnson, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
I will sell at public auction on Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1861, at the residence of Mrs. Catherine Johnson, deceased, the real estate and personal property, consisting of one cow, 3 pigs, and household furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

RECORDED THIS DAY.
1000 lbs. Sugar, 1000 lbs. Coffee, 1000 lbs. Tea, 1000 lbs. Flour, 1000 lbs. Meal, 1000 lbs. Butter, 1000 lbs. Lard, 1000 lbs. Soap, 1000 lbs. Candles, 1000 lbs. Matches, 1000 lbs. Salt, 1000 lbs. Vinegar, 1000 lbs. Oil, 1000 lbs. Kerosene, 1000 lbs. Turpentine, 1000 lbs. Pitch, 1000 lbs. Resin, 1000 lbs. Glue, 1000 lbs. Putty, 1000 lbs. Paint, 1000 lbs. Varnish.

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Arrival and Departure of the MAILS.

The time here set down is adjusted to contract to circumstances.

TIME OF CLOSING.
Evansville Mail (for Vincennes, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, and other Western points, and Northern points, and R. E. L. & N. O. Mail (for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Eastern points) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11:30 A. M. Green River Mail (for Bowling Green and way points) every Monday and Thursday at 10 A. M. Mt. Vernon Mail (land) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M. New Harmony Mail every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M. Rockport Mail (land) every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M. Evansville Mail (way) every Friday at 10 A. M. Evansville Mail (way) every Friday at 10 A. M.

TIME OF DELIVERING.
Evansville Mail every day except Sunday at 6 P. M. Rockport Mail every day except Sunday at 6 P. M. Evansville Mail every day except Sunday at 6 P. M. Evansville Mail every day except Sunday at 6 P. M.

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Daily State Journal.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1861.



The News.

Our columns are full of the most intensely exciting news from the seat of war. The details will speak for themselves. After a successful advance as far as Bull Run and the repulse of the enemy from their positions at that point, and just as our troops were throwing pontoons over the streams, a panic, from some cause or other, seized some thousands who were in the advance, and spread rapidly among the troops, who commenced a precipitate retreat, demoralizing the whole army, and never stopping till they reached the camps near Washington. The news is most painful. The loss on our side almost exceeds computation.

Important from the Seat of War.

The following special dispatch was received last evening:

Chicago, July 22.—A dispatch has just been received from Washington as follows: "Our troops, after taking three batteries, and gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat back to Washington. The retreat was in good order, with the rear well covered by a good column. Our loss estimated at 2,500 to 3,000. The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh troops."

The Disgrace at Bull Run.

The news received yesterday afternoon of the precipitate retreat of our army under Gen. McDowell from Bull Run back to their entrenchments, fell with stunning effect upon our citizens. Our previous advances had been of so satisfactory character that such a repulse was the last thing they were looking for. The fact that McDowell's army had just succeeded in storming three batteries of the enemy and driving them back two miles towards the Junction, that we had also finally outflanked them, and the further report that Col. Alexander was then busily engaged in throwing his pontoons over the river for a last charge upon them, had prepared us to anticipate a successful issue of the engagement. Indeed our dispatches gave assurance of as much. The news, coming immediately upon the heels of all this, that our "grand army" were retreating in confusion and disorder back to Washington struck upon us like a clap of thunder. The full extent of the disaster which has thus befallen our arms is not at the time well ascertained. We are in hopes the telegraph has exaggerated the facts. It is almost incredible that an army of fifty thousand of the flower of the North could be so carried away by panic as to retreat in confusion to the distance of twenty-six miles. But bad as this business now appears, and unfortunate as the morale may be, let us not for a moment suppose that the disaster is either irreparable or dishonouring. Indeed, we are not so certain but that it may in some measure be of service to our troops. The men composing our army are not of the kind of stuff to be demoralized by any such reverse. They are brave men, however a panic may temporarily have seized them. Even the Old Guard of Napoleon—heroes as they were, all of them—know what it was to be panic-stricken; and we venture to say that every soldier that fled in confusion, from Manassas Junction, on Sunday night, is burning to-day to be led back in order to retrieve his disgrace. We hope such an opportunity may as speedily as possible be given them. The hundreds of brave men who have already fallen at Manassas Gap, and the rivers of blood which may yet flow there, are nothing so far as the perpetuity of the Union is concerned, compared with the importance of winning back the prestige and the honor which were lost to us by this disgraceful retreat. That our reverse will speedily be more than repaired; and that treason and disunion will be crushed under the strong heel of the law, no one who will for a moment consider the resources and energies of the Federal Government can for a moment doubt. Instead of being disheartened or discouraged, our army will be only stimulated to further and more vigorous action. Be assured, the disaster at Bull Run will be wiped out.

Gov. Wise.

At the last accounts Gov. Wise was at the head of seven thousand men, pushing to the eastward up the Guyandotte river; but as General Cox, with a Union column of some eight or nine thousand men, was hot upon his track, we expect soon to hear that Wise's progress as a military chieftain has been ended by his capture or by a crushing defeat.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning.—The latest foreign arrival brings the intelligence of the death of Mrs. Browning, an event which occurred on the 28th of June, at Florence. She was born in London in 1809, and was educated with great care in masculine range of studies, and in 1825 there appeared from her pen a volume entitled "An Essay on Mind, with Other Poems." In 1839, she again appeared before the public in a volume entitled "Prometheus Bound, and Other Poems." In 1840 appeared "The Seraphim, and Other Poems." About the time of the publication of this volume, Mrs. Browning's health became impaired by the rupture of a blood vessel, and her state was rendered even more critical by the subsequent death of a much loved brother. For many years her life was that of a confirmed invalid. In the retirement of her sick chamber she sought refreshment in the gravest studies; and from her pen there appeared in *The Athenaeum*, a series of articles on the Greek Christian Poets.—In 1844, the first collected edition of her works was published, and this was soon followed by her introduction to Mr. Browning, whose wife she became in 1846, being then restored to a good degree of health. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Browning have resided for the most part in Florence, where in 1849, a son was born to them. "Casa Guidi Windows" was published in 1851. "Aurora Leigh," her most important work, was published in 1856.—*New York Tribune.*

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1861.

The *Herald's* special correspondent writes from the camp of the First Division of the Grand Army, under Gen. Tyler, that that wing, numbering about sixteen thousand, halted last night within about four and a half miles of Centerville, and bivouacked by brigades for the night in the fields along the road side.

A messenger who left the camp one mile from Centerville at nine o'clock A. M. to-day, reports that the skirmishers had discovered a rebel battery at Centerville, and another at Bull Run. The Union forces were preparing for an assault. They were to be carried to-day, and the way cleared for the attack upon Manassas, and junction, a few miles beyond. If these batteries are not more scientifically constructed than those on this side of Fairfax Court House, they will be carried by a flank movement, or an attack in the rear. It is not possible, however, that the rebels will wait for this operation. They have evidently a grand scheme upon them, from which they will not easily recover. The fact is established that their force at Fairfax Court House was composed of their crack regiments from South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana. The retreat of these men, without showing fight, will demoralize the whole force at Manassas, and running will be apt to become as much an epidemic with them as secession has been.

Col. Stribel, of the First Connecticut skirmishers, captured a straggling rebel baggage wagon, filled with tents, stores, arms, etc., etc., in a by-road. A broken down wagon, loaded with flour, was also found on the road. The grounds of two rebel encampments were passed, both of which had apparently been a short time abandoned. Some tents and picks and shovels, trunks full of effects, barrels of whisky and vinegar, and sides of bacon, were left in the hurried flight of the rebels.

A signal dispatch from General Beauregard to General Philip S. George Cooke, commanding the rebel forces near Germantown, was found by a Connecticut officer. It instructed him to keep a particularly careful lookout on Tuesday evening, thereby showing that some traitors in Washington apprised the rebels of the time of the advance of the grand army. Had it not been for this, large captures of prisoners would doubtless have been made. In the course of last evening a lively exchange of musket shots took place between the Union and rebel pickets.

Among the trophies reserved by your correspondent, in addition to the morning reports of General Bonham's force, and the general orders of General Beauregard, is the sign of "Brigadier General Bonham's office," a sample of the Minnie cartridges captured, and a Palmetto button, cut from an officer's uniform coat left on the field.

The rebel troops at Fairfax must have missed their railroads for the day, since the fresh beef intended for them was found hanging in the slaughter house by some of the New York Seventy-first, and by right of discovery four quarters of it were given to that regiment for their dinner.

Among the general orders, copies of which were found at Brigadier General Bonham's office, was one which revealed the fact that the rebels were on a short allowance of forage. It was dated "Headquarters of Department of Alexandria, Camp Pickens, June 14," and numbered, "General Order No. 15," directing that there should be twelve pounds of oats or corn per day should be issued for each horse, and cautioning cavalry officers to be particularly careful in forage expenditures. It was signed by "Thos. Gordon, Acting Assistant Adjutant General," by order of Brigadier General Beauregard, addressed to "General M. L. Bonham," and countersigned by "W. C. Morayne, Acting Assistant Adjutant General," and addressed, lastly, to "Col. Ewell, commanding cavalry Fairfax Court House."

Messrs. Nixon and Frank, members of the House, who entered Fairfax Court House yesterday with Gen. McDowell's report, report that the Union men near that place had been in the woods for days to avoid being impressed into the rebel army. Farmers residing out for a few miles were extravagant in their expressions of joy at the arrival of our troops, and being again free to speak their Union sentiments.—Some had run the rebel pickets and reached Gen. Tyler's division.

The rebel flag left lying at Fairfax Court House was taken down by Corporal Melabon, of the 2d Rhode Island regiment.

Major Ballou of the 2d Rhode Island regiment, which was acting as skirmishers, was the first to mount the ramparts of Gen. Bonham's entrenched camp.

While standing upon the steps of one of the taverns at Fairfax Court House, after the entrance of the Union troops into the village, we witnessed the men and women collected upon the porch commenting upon the different appearance of the troops that had just left and those which were then arriving. They expressed the opinion that the Union soldiers were better dressed, more hale and hearty, and more full of spirit, than the dejected South Carolinians, who had recently scamped through the town. Our troops, although exhausted by their hot march, went into the village singing gaily, and shouting their greetings to the Stars and Stripes.

An officer from the seat of war who reached here to-night, brings information that the troops which marched from Fairfax Court House, appeared before Centerville, about 10 o'clock this morning.

They halted within half a mile of the enemy's entrenchments and formed a line of battle, expecting a conflict.

Instead of the smoke of battle for which they were earnestly looking, they suddenly saw the national flag hoisted over the town, and a solitary man running down the line announcing that the enemy had fled.

Soon the band played the Star Spangled Banner amid the cheering voices of the Union troops. It is said that there were 7,000 or 8,000 rebels at Centerville, but the number is probably much exaggerated. They took their cannon with them in their flight.

The gentleman who furnishes this information, states that Germantown has not been destroyed; though a house or two has been burned.

It is stated on the authority of several officers that the news of General McClellan's victory has become generally known at Manassas Junction.

The army was to march on Manassas Junction this afternoon.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL McDOWELL TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

[The following dispatch was received this afternoon.]

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 18, 1861.

To Colonel E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington:

The First Division, under General Tyler, is between Germantown and Centerville.

The Second (Hunter's) is at this place, just about to move forward to Centerville.

The Fifth (Miles) is at the crossing of the road with the road from this to Fairfax Station, and is ordered forward to Centerville by the old Braddock road. Barry's battery has joined it.

One of Col. Heintzelmann's brigades, (Wilcox's) is at Fairfax station. Col. Heintzelmann, he has not reported to me since he has been here, and I have not been able to communicate with him. I think they are at Sangster's station. The fourteen wounded yesterday belonged to Col. Miles' division, who had some slight skirmishing in reaching his position.

Each column encountered about the same obstructions—trees felled across the road—but the axmen cleared them out in a few moments.

There were extensive breastworks thrown up at this place, and some of them with embrasures reloaded with sand bags. Extensive breastworks were also thrown up at the Fairfax railroad station, and the road leading to Sangster's.

A great deal of work had been done by them and the number and size of their camps show that they have been here in great force.

Their retreat, therefore, must have been a damaging effect upon them. They left in such haste that they did not draw in their pickets, who came into one of our camps, thinking, as it occupied the same place, that it was their own.

The obstructions to the railroad in the vicinity of the station, including the deep cut filled in with earth, etc., can be cleared out in a few hours. The telegraph poles are up with the wires on them. I hope to have railroad and telegraphic communication in a very short time.

Much flour, some arms, forage, tents, camp equipment, etc., were abandoned.

I am distressed to have to report excesses by our troops. The excitement of the men found vent in burning and pillaging, which, however, was soon checked. It distressed us all greatly. I go to Centerville in a few moments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, IRVING McDOWELL, Brigadier General Commanding.

Numerous trophies were brought to Washington this afternoon, including the Commissary's tent of the Third South Carolina regiment, guns, books, coats, hats and palmetto buttons, the latter as appeared from a stamp, manufactured in New York.

All the masked batteries so much talked of, and which rendered the leaders of our forces extremely careful in the forward movement, turned out to be nothing more than infantry breastworks of the meanest style of construction.

THE FIGHT AT BULL RUN.

By private dispatches received to-night from Bull Run, three miles beyond Centerville, I learn that Gen. Tyler's division met with sharp opposition from the rebels at about noon to-day.

It appears that the South Carolina and Alabama troops, that fled from Fairfax Court House yesterday, fell back upon Bull Run, where they received reinforcements from Manassas Junction. It is stated that they were too strong, with their masked battery, to be overcome by the single advance brigade under General Richardson, the largest portion of which force was engaged in skirmishing.

When my informant left the battle had lasted about two hours, but he had not heard of a single man being killed or wounded on our side. General Richardson's men stood up to the fight bravely, and repulsed the secreted rebels as well as they could.

Nothing necessary to storm the place, and not wishing to sacrifice his men unnecessarily, he ordered them to fall back beyond the reach of the enemy's shot, which was executed in admirable order, and await reinforcements.

My informant being a civilian, without arms, was ordered with others to the extreme rear, consequently he left the scene of action, meeting in about half an hour the reinforcements advancing. He has no doubt that the battery was subsequently taken, as our forces were sufficient, and my informant afterwards heard firing.

A dispatch received at the War Department to-night from Springfield, says that heavy cannoning was heard there at about five o'clock this afternoon, in the direction of Bull Run. The guns heard were probably some of General McDowell's thirty-two pounders, belonging to the siege train.

From the Left Wing of the Army.

The *Herald's* correspondent detailed to the left wing of the advancing column, in Colonel Miles' division, reports as follows:

ON JULY 22, FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 17-22, 1861.

Our division, Colonel Miles' commanding, moved six o'clock this morning from Alexandria, Companies A, B, G and K, of the Eighth New York regiment, Lieut. Col. W. H. Young commanding, composed the advance guard. They met the fifth Alabama regiment of rebels three miles from Fairfax, when the rebels opened fire, wounding four men—Lieut. Groat, H. McKinley, and John Allen—the latter mortally. He was shot through the left arm and side; and another private was slightly wounded, name unknown. It is ascertained that between twenty and thirty rebels were killed. All the officers of the brigade were killed, and Col. Young was cool and very brave.

The entire road was blocked with trees. Our pioneers worked very hard.

A company of cavalry, shortly after one P. M., came from Gen. McDowell, notifying us that Fairfax was taken.

We were fired upon by our own skirmishers, and three men slightly wounded.

We now occupy the camp of the Fifth Alabama Regiment, Col. R. Rhodes, who scamped off, leaving camp utensils, blankets, etc. The road was strewn with blankets, and we found about one hundred guns.

The masked batteries were on the road, and if they had made a stand three miles from here, where two formidable batteries were erected, they could have killed one-half of our division. The enemy had four howitzers.

Lieut. Colonel Young's men received about fifteen volleys.

Col. Heintzelmann came up on the left, with the Fire Zouaves, and captured a battery of four guns and a rebel flag. Additional batteries have been sent to reinforce us.

FAIRFAX STATION.

ON LINE OF ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, RIGHT OF WAYS FROM ALEXANDRIA, July 17, 1861.

We have had the pleasure of seeing the enemy flying before us, but in consequence of the roughness of the march and owing to the heavy guns which we have carried along, they have succeeded in making their escape without a fight. We have now full possession of the railroad as far as this station. The enemy commenced their retreat during to-day, and barely escaped by the old Fairfax road, which is occupied as far as Fairfax station by Col. Wilcox, who took eleven prisoners, and Col. Miles is in possession of Fairfax Court House.

On Wednesday morning the troops proceeded as far as the cross road that leads to Sangster's station, on the Fairfax road, arriving at noon, when Col. Franklin's command branched off on the road to Sangster's to cut off railroad communication, and Col. Wilcox proceeded on the road to Fairfax station.

Col. Heintzelmann in the meantime remained at the corner of Sangster's cross roads, two and a half miles from Fairfax station, with Col. Howard's brigade and Capt. Lowe's cavalry.

About one o'clock the following dispatch was received from Col. Wilcox:

To Col. Heintzelmann, Fairfax station:

We have taken Fairfax station, with eleven prisoners. A large number of infantry and some horsemen fled over towards the left, and Franklin can intercept them. We have a flag, etc., etc.

The roads towards Sangster's were intersected by the falling of trees and other obstructions, otherwise Col. Wilcox might have succeeded in making even a more successful, expeditious victory.

Several regiments of rebel troops, are reported to have passed Sangster's station during the day, in retreat before Col. Franklin's column. An Alabama regiment was encountered within two miles of the forks of the road, where we arrived at noon, the camp fires of which were still burning when we passed this afternoon, and there was every evidence of their hasty retreat—quantities of fresh beef, corn, etc., being left behind. Near this camp we found that they had made an attempt at infantry breastworks, which could have been walked over by our troops. Its construction proved the weakness of the enemy in this art of war.

A messenger from Colonel Wilcox brings information that after taking Fairfax station, he proceeded towards the Court House, and when within a mile of that place he found that Col. Burnside's brigade had taken possession of the enemy having in all instances retreated without show of fight, except on the part of a few pickets.

On Tuesday afternoon the lines of march were taken, the corps d'armee under the command of Col. Heintzelmann, of the Seventeenth Infantry, comprising the brigades of Colonels Franklin, Wilcox and Howard. The troops proceeded without any difficulty whatever over the old Fairfax and Pohick roads, a distance of ten miles from Alexandria, when they bivouacked at Pohick creek over night. The scene was a most romantic one, the camp fires burning on either side of the hill that surrounded the creek.

At three o'clock the next morning the troops were stirring, and as early as dawn the line was reformed. The troops proceeded on the old Fairfax road in the following order:

First Brigade, under Colonel Franklin, in the advance.

Second Brigade, under Colonel Wilcox, as the center of the column.

Third Brigade, Colonel Howard, of Maine, commanding.

THE ADVANCE UNHINDERED—REBELS CAPTURED.

The First German brigade took possession of Hunting Creek on the 18th inst., and encamped there merely temporarily, preparatory to a forward movement. The brigade consists of the Eighth, Twenty-ninth and Garibaldi regiments of New York, and Col. Kinslein's Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment. Maj. Gen. Miles is the commander of the division.

Capt. Schwartz's company, of the Garibaldi Guard, was on picket duty this morning, when the first outpost challenged a number of men, who were armed, with shot guns and one rifle. The alarm signal was given, and the strangers commanded to surrender, which they did at discretion. It was found that the eleven men belonged to a militia company in Okeague, Prince William county, Virginia, and were ordered to mount guard against the Northern abolitionists, and to hold themselves in readiness to march on Tuesday.

The men thus captured are apparently very intelligent, and announce themselves as uncompromising Union men. They say that they escaped on account of persecution, and are happy to be in the hands of Union men. They also report that at their village, which is near Fairfax Court House, there are two companies of cavalry stationed. These are Albanian cavalry; Capt. Davis, numbering 100 men, and the Prince William cavalry, of about the same number. Their names are as follows: Henry F. Doty, Thos. Reeves, Luther B. Swan, Chapman Carr, Jas. M. Pettit, Edwin Moore, Jas. W. Davis, Wm. H. Davis, Wm. Connor, Jno. T. Wiley and Jno. T. Dell. They all say they can be identified at Washington, and are desirous of fighting for the Stars and Stripes.

Brigadier General Blenker is at present making observations from the map preparatory to the forward movement, which will be towards Manassas Junction.

General Order Against Pillaging.

The following excellent general order from Gen. McDowell, which ought to be impressed upon the mind and memory of every soldier of the national army, has been read to the army and received with acclamation:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA., FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 18.]

It is with the deepest mortification the General commanding finds it necessary to reiterate his orders for the preservation of the property of the inhabitants of the district occupied by the troops under his command. Hardly had we arrived at this place, when, to the horror of every right-minded person, several houses were broken open, and others were in flames, by the act of some of those who, it has been the boast of the loyal, came here to protect the oppressed and free the country from the domination of a hated party. The property of this people is at the mercy of the troops who, we rightly say, are the most intelligent, best educated, and most law-abiding of any that were ever under arms. But do not therefore let the acts of yesterday cast the deeper stain upon them? It has been claimed by some that their particular corps were not engaged in these acts. This is of but little moment; since the individuals are not found out, we are all alike disgraced. Commanders of regiments will select a commissioned officer as a provost marshal, and ten men as a police force under him, whose special and sole duty it shall be to preserve the property from depredations, and to arrest all wrongdoers of whatever regiment or corps they may be. Any one found committing the slightest depredation, killing pigs or poultry, or trespassing on the property of the inhabitants, will be reported to headquarters, and the least that will be done to them will be to send them to the Alexandria jail. It is again ordered that no one shall arrest or attempt to arrest any citizen not in arms at the time, or search or attempt to search any house, or even to enter the same without permission. The troops must behave themselves with as much forbearance and propriety as if they were at their own homes. They are here to fight the enemies of the country, not to judge and punish the unarmed and defenseless, however guilty they may be. When necessary, that will be done by the proper person.

By command of General McDowell.

Jas. B. Fox, Asst. Adjutant General.

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By command of General McDowell.

Jas. B. Fox, Asst. Adjutant General.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Gen. Pope's Proclamation.

In another column will be found the Proclamation of Brigadier-General Pope, dated St. Charles, which place is to be his headquarters. Its brevity and directness are admirable. There is no mistaking the spirit and intention of its author. Rebels will take notice of the concluding paragraph—"they will be dealt with in the most summary manner without awaiting civil process." That's the talk. Gen. Pope is a soldier by education, has won distinction in the army, and means what he says. His command, we are authorized to state, will amount to seven thousand men, who will be so posted that Jefferson City, Booneville, Lexington, and all points in Northern Missouri, will be within easy striking distance at all times.

In that portion of the State lying north of the Missouri river, with the exception of a few counties, the spirit of devilment is rampant among the rebels, and unless it is promptly quelled, it will give long and serious trouble. Gen. Pope will find it not only necessary to deal severely with "persons taken in arms," but he must prepare to proceed vigorously against all organizations or bodies of men large or small, whether they have arms or not. The spirit of rebellion must be promptly squelched wherever it takes an organized form.

The situation of St. Charles, as headquarters, is commendable. That place is very convenient to St. Louis and Alton, and affords ready and rapid communication with all the northern part of the State.

Generals in the Confederate States Service.

The following is a list of the Generals appointed in the provisional and regular armies of the Confederate States:

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

1. Samuel Cooper, Va., Adj. Gen., U. S. A.

2. Jos. E. Johnson, Va., Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

3. Robt. E. Lee, Va., Col. of Cavalry, U. S. A.

MAJOR GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1. David E. Twiggs, Ga., Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

2. Leonidas Polk, La., Episcopal Bishop, La.

BIGADIER-GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1. P. G. T. Beauregard, Cap. Engs., U. S. A.

2. Braxton Bragg, La., Capt. Art., U. S. A.

3. M. L. Bonham, S. C., Congressman, S. C.

4. John B. Floyd, Va., U. S. Sec. of War.

5. Ben. McCulloch, Tex., Maj. Texas Rangers.

6. W. H. T. Walker, Ga., Lt. Col. Inf. U. S. A.

7. Henry A. Wise, Va., late Gov. Va.

8. H. R. Jackson, Ga., late Minister to Austria.

9. Barnard B. Bee, S. C., Capt. Inf. U. S. A.

10. N. G. Evans, S. C., Maj. Inf. U. S. A.

NEW-YORK DAILY REFORMER.

VOL. I.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1861.

NO. 79.

JEWELRY.

Watches! Watches!

WATCHES!

AT PANIC PRICES.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE INVOICE OF

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES

AT PRICES FAR BELOW THEIR

ORIGINAL COST OF MANUFACTURE

Gold English Hunting Levers, at..... \$15 worth \$100

Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, at..... \$25 worth \$50

Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, at..... \$30 worth \$60

Silver Hunting English Levers, at..... \$24 worth \$38

Silver Hunting English Levers, at..... \$10 worth \$15

Beautiful diamond and enamel Watches, \$10 worth \$15

Handsome, Gold looking Hunting Watches for School Teachers, \$15 50.

Everybody will please call and examine the above named goods and prices.

Everybody will find them very cheap. They will be

shown freely and cheerfully to everybody, and we will

be happy to sell any one. At

844 NEWCOMB'S Watch & Jewelry Store,

April 9, 1861. No. 2 Washington Place.

WE HAVE NOT

\$50,000 Worth, nor \$100,000

WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND FANCY

GOODS

But we have got a better assortment than ever was offered

in this country, and are selling lower

than ever they were sold to the country.

All are invited to call and see for themselves.

W. G. GIBNEY.

No. 6 Woodruff House.

MILLINERY.

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

NO. 4. Arcade NO. 4.

MILLINERY STORE.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, NEW

GOODS AND FASHIONS

Just Received

From New York.

We would respectfully inform our patrons that we

have concentrated our business in No. 4 Arcade,

where we have greatly increased facilities to meet the

wishes of our numerous customers. Our stock of SPRING

AND SUMMER GOODS will be much larger

than usual, and it is but just to say, that no store out-

side of New York has a larger stock than we have—

which we are prepared to sell at prices which will defy

competition.

COUNTRY MILLINERS.

And friends generally, who have favored us with their

patronage at No. 23 Court-st., will please remember that

we have removed our stock from that store, and shall

be thankful to receive their favors at No. 4

ARCADE, where we have on hand every thing in the

MILLINERY LINE

They can desire.

BONNETS of every description, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, DRESS CAPS—in fact,

articles too numerous to mention.

BRIDAL BONNETS AND WEATHERS.

LADIES' FALSE HAIR—Fronts, Tresses and Oris.

Shrouds and Grave Caps. Mourning Bonnets, &c.

Old Velvet Bonnets made to look as good as new.

Mourning Bonnets and Veils always ready.

Shrouds and Grave Caps sent and made to order.

Watertown, Sept. 23, 1860. 191

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, &c.,

As cheap as can be afforded in New York City.

Mrs. W.'s long experience in the business, and

also in New York, gives her a peculiar advantage. She

is now ready to greet her friends, and can assure them

that it shall be her study to do the best for them.

Country Milliners may supply themselves to great ad-

vantage.

Orders will have prompt attention.

Zephyr, Worsted and Berlin Wool for sale.

Bridal Bonnets, Veils and Wreaths always on hand.

Draw Bonnets altered and done up in the best style.

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PART TWO.

Concluded from Yesterday.

"I care little," he said bitterly. "The happiness of the thing must be some day, and we shall become indifferent, like our neighbors, men while the effort may be salutary. No," he added, "I care little, as he perceived I was not satisfied with the reply, I am willing to pledge my word that I will never force you into a separation on this account. So long as you think proper to claim my protection, it is yours; only we must avoid such scenes as these; and so the case stood between us.

From that time, my life became a hard monotony. To all appearances, there was no change in our relations; we went the same road in social life as of old, and, as I have said before, my husband's natural character gave little scope for self-betrayal. Occasionally some outside comments reached us, but they were generally expressive of the belief that Mr. Anstruther's temper was becoming more morose than ever, and of pity for the poor wife who was allied to it. He certainly did become more irritable and exacting. I could see, daily the bitter effects that his disappointment in my sincerity produced, how his fine nature was growing warped and soured. He was not so much toward myself that these effects were manifested—he kept too rigid a control over our relations; but it grieved me to notice that his impatience with his inferiors, and even with our little tender Florry, and in his cynical and cruel judgment of the world at large. He had always been very much absorbed in political affairs, and ambitious for distinction, but now he seemed to throw heart and soul without reserve into the arena, and to struggle for the stakes with the eagerness of a gambler. There had ceased to be any communion between us. In past days, hopes and schemes had been discussed with me, and I was proud to believe my influence had often availed with him for good. I can not describe the intensity of my misery at this time. Not to speak of alienation and mistrust in the midst of my daily intercourse, which alone contains almost the bitterness of death, I saw myself the cause of deterioration in one dearer to me than life, and He who meted my punishment to my offences knows that no heavier cross could have been laid upon me. Once or twice I again attempted expostulation, but I soon learned to desist; it was of no avail but to provoke some hard reply, which would otherwise have remained unspoken. Then I turned to my daughter; it was for her sake, I endured this life, this daily martyrdom, and I would not miss my reward. I devoted myself to her education, so far as my numerous avocations allowed, for I was scrupulous in the performance of all the duties of my station; and in any which my husband would suffer me still to perform for him. I strove with intense anxiety to make her attractive to her father, and to cultivate her affection and esteem for him. That he loved her passionately, I knew, but, as was his wont, he manifested no feeling; perhaps in this case he was checked by her inevitable preference for her mother, or by the difficulty of ever having her to himself. To me, she was the one solace and spur of existence, and life began to brighten when, resigned to suffer myself, I dreamed and planned her future.

Thus, more than a year passed on monotonously; fruitlessly, so far as I could see, for my husband was as far from me as ever. Sometimes, indeed, I hoped I had exerted some portion of respect from him by the sustained performance of my routine of duty, but his heart seemed turned to stone.

At last the gloomy depth was stirred. One day I had prayed for the movement of the healing angel's wing, not for a stroke of judgment.

One evening during the session, I was sitting up awaiting his return from the House. I was not accustomed to do so, but on this occasion I was deeply interested in the result of the night's debate, and added to that I was uneasy about Florry, who had been slightly ailing all day, and seemed increasingly restless as the evening advanced. When he came in, it was already nearly three o'clock in the morning, and I could see that he seemed weary and annoyed.

"You are anxious, I suppose," he said, "for the news I bring? Well, the ministers are thrown out."

I knew he, and indeed the country in general, had been quite unprepared for such a result, and that personally it was a severe mortification to him. As I involuntarily looked at him with an expression of earnest concern I hardly ventured to express, I saw his face soften. Perhaps in that moment of vexation, he yearned for the sympathy of old. Should I dare to risk another appeal?

"Malcolm," I said, "but at the new ministerial name, his brow clouded again, and I finished my speech with some measured expressions of regret. I knew I should damage my cause if I were to attempt to press into my service a momentary weakness he was ashamed to feel. I could not, however, command my feelings sufficiently to speak of Florry, and after leaving him, I flew up stairs to my child's room, and putting down my own candle, sunk on my knees by her bedside. Oh! how my heart ached! I felt this life was killing me, and that one of my moments of abandonment was come. Before, however, I gave full vent to my tears, I passed midway, as it were, to look at Florry, and that look did me hurt. I felt my cheek blanch, my eyes start, I felt—who has not felt

it?—a premonitory horror chill my blood. I had left her pale and restless an hour before, now her face was tinged with a crimson heat, her lips dry and parted, and she was moaning heavily. I touched her burning hand, her burning brow, and the shadow of that awful calamity seemed to fall before me. I did not moan, I did not even appeal; I despair straightened my heart.

Mr. Anstruther I knew was still up. I went down stairs with a strange quietness, and reentered the room.

"I did not wish to alarm you," I said, "and my own voice had a strange sound to me, 'but Florry is not well. She has been ailing all day, but her appearance now frightens me. Will you send some one for a physician at once?'"

I waited for no reply, but went back to the room. The fire in the grate was laid, but not lighted; I kindled it. I changed my evening dress for a morning gown, doing all mechanically, as if under a spell I could not resist. Then I sat down by the bedside to watch my child and await the doctor. I seemed to hold all my faculties in suspense; no tear must blind my eye, no tremor unnerve my hand, until this agony had reached its crisis; then let life and hope go out together.

My husband and the doctor came in, after what seemed to me an intolerable interval, but at first I only saw but one. Who knows not in such cases how the very soul seems hanging on the physician's first glance, drinking life or death from it? I drank death. The steady professional gaze did not deceive me, but the stroke was beyond my taxed endurance, and I fell senseless on the floor.

Thank God, it was but a brief weakness. For the few days which that sweet life was left to me, I held my post unconscious of fatigue, enabled to comfort and sustain, and even smile upon my darling through her brief struggle with death. God bowed my stubborn heart and strengthened me with the might of submission. I seemed, in the bright light of this fiery trial, to see the past more clearly, to acknowledge that I had not humbled myself sufficiently under the chastisement of my own sin.

It was midnight when she died. I was holding her in my arms, hushed and grief-stricken, when I saw that unspeakable change pass over the sweet face which tells the sinking heart the awful hour is come. Her laboring breath fluttered on my cheek, the look of love that still lingered in the glancing eyes died out, and I was childless.

My husband was standing at the foot of the bed, watching the scene with an agony all the keener that he suffered no expression of it to escape, but as the last faint struggle ceased, and the baby-head fell prone upon my breast, I saw the strong frame quiver, and drops of perspiration start upon his forehead.

"God forgive me," he said in a stifled whisper, "for every harsh word spoken to that angel child! Then as his eyes fell, as if voluntarily, upon me, the expression of stern anguish softened for a moment to one of pitying tenderness. "Poor Ellinor!—poor mother!" he added, "you think me a hard man, but God is my witness, I would have saved you that little life at the cost of my own."

"It would have been but a cruel compromise," I answered, "and yet—O my darling how I have loved you!"

My husband had turned away a moment, as if to pace the room, but at the sound of my cry of irrepressible anguish, he came back hastily to the bedside, and bending over me, tried to separate me gently from the dead child in my arms.

As I felt the touch of his hand, his breath upon my cheek, his warm arms as of old, it recalled even in that moment of supreme bereavement, the passionate yearning of my heart, and yielding to the uncontrollable impulse, threw my arms round his neck.

"Only give back what is in your power," I cried, "give me back your love and trust—our old happiness, Malcolm, and even the death of our child will not seem too hard a sacrifice!"

There was a moment's breathless pause, then he raised me in his arms, and strained me to his heart in a close vehement embrace.

"God forgive me," he said, "for what I have made you suffer! If your love has survived my long intolerance, I may well trust you, Ellinor. If I have the power left to comfort you, be to me again all, and more than all that I remember in the sweet past. A hundred days have I been on the point of confessing my injustice, and entreating your forgiveness; only it seemed to me a mean thing to take advantage of the softness of sorrow. Life is not bearable without you, Ellinor; only satisfy me once more that I have not worn out your heart—that is not magnanimity but love."

I did satisfy him. We began henceforth a new life, chastened, indeed, by the shadow of a little grave, but a life I trust, humbler and more blessed than the old past had been.

A Very Big Flea for the Rebel Commissioners.

A private letter written to the Evening Post from Paris, by a gentleman of distinction, says:

"Yancey and Rost have been here, and had a private interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who told them, in effect, that he received them for the purpose of informing them that he would not recognize or aid them in any manner."

Yancey returned to England, but Rost is trying to raise funds, without prospect of success—though I am told he has offered as inducement, to guarantee the recognition hereafter of the

reputed debts of the Southern States, about \$1,400,000 of which is held in France. Nothing so good as calamity to reestablish the virtues."

DAILY REFORMER.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 23, 1861.

God bless Our Native Land:
Firm may she ever stand,
Three storms and night
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do Thou Our Country save,
By Thy great might.

For her our prayer shall rise,
To God above the skies:
Oh Him we wait,
Lord hear our Nation's cry;
Be Thou forever high;
May Freedom never die
God save the State!

A REVERSE.

Our forces at Manassas, early Monday morning, met with a pretty severe reverse. The telegraph details all we know about it, which our readers will not fail to peruse, as unwelcome in character as it may be.

It seems the force of the rebels was nearly double what had been expected at that point. They were on Sunday driven from one battery to another at Bull's Run, but early the next morning, it appears some teamsters, following against orders the movements of the army, became alarmed and took to flight, communicating the panic to some spectators in their midst, who seized upon horses by the wayside and also took to flight, communicating the fright to the advanced guard of the army—the panic seemed to run through their ranks like an electric current, and away they ran, with nobody in very close pursuit.

Such events have frequently occurred with fresh troops on the battle field. It is one of our "downs" in this struggle, and will be repaired and retaliated in a few days. It is more apparent now than before that the whole force of the rebels is now in Virginia, and, met and overcome there, it will close out the rebellion in a brief period. It must not be forgotten that our forces drove them from pillar to post, with half their number the day before this disaster.

Our forces will now be concentrated at some point beyond Alexandria. Gen. Banks with Patterson's division, Gen. McClellan with his brave boys, the reserve at Washington, and the scattered regiments throughout the north, will be advanced to confront the grand army of the rebels, now flushed with an important victory, which we predict, will prove the precursor of a defeat. The engagement reveals, what we have not before known, the entire enemy and his whereabouts. The North has been so long in waiting, the people had almost forgotten they had a war upon their hands. This will remind them anew that they have. And burning to retrieve this shameful reverse, they will cry havoc on their foes, and prove to them that those who wantonly draw the sword must perish by it. Our telegraphs evidently participate in feeling the excitement that pervaded Washington when the news of our retreat reached there.

It will be remembered that some ten or twelve weeks ago, Washington people thought the Capital in immediate and imminent danger. There was not at the time an armed force of a hundred men within fifty miles of that city. The telegrams we print this morning, we judge to be of a similar fanciful character. When the facts are known as they really exist, this reverse will appear far less disastrous than the alarming report by telegraph now makes it. Our loss is not great, everything considered, and the ground retreating from can soon be recovered and will be. The North will take hold of the war now with a will, and the South will bitterly repent even of gaining this temporary advantage.

It is entirely evident that had Gen. Patterson reached the scene of action with his division, as he should have done, and as we presume he was expected to do, this humiliating retreat would have been turned into a brilliant victory. Gen. Johnson having joined his division of some 20,000 with Beauregard, so greatly outnumbered us in men and position that it really shows them greatly wanting in skill and energy that they did not follow up their advantage. Gen. Patterson's arrival before, or even simultaneously with Gen. Johnson, would have given us a complete triumph. Failing to be there, precisely the same blunder was made that Blucher committed at Waterloo. But the rebels will not long exult even in their slight advantage.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—During the fight at Bull's Run on Sunday, Beauregard sent a flag of truce to Gen. McDowell, to which the latter refused to receive, saying that he would accept nothing but an unconditional surrender.

That's the way to treat the traitors.

Laying Siege to the Treasury.

If our readers were as well satisfied as we are, that there is an army of plunderers, in the shape of jobbers and contractors, laying siege to the Government for spoils, and delaying the movements of the army by all the conceivable hindrances that reckless cupid and powerful political and military influences can bring to bear upon those in authority, with the express view of making this a long war, the better to enable them to fatten on popular patriotism, we should not hear the opinion expressed as we frequently do, that all reasonable and possible energy has been imparted to the preparatory movements of the army.

During the first week of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the final issue of this war has been known to all intelligent men. The universal uprising of the Northern masses, the gift and proffer of loans of money, amounting to millions of dollars, by the solid men of the nation, demonstrated, in advance, the final result.

Then it was the leeches, in shape of contractors, jobbers and advisers, sprung to their feet to gather the harvest of plunder that was so rapidly ripening under their eyes. If matters moved on with the popular vigor with which they sat out, it would be too quick over to afford the desired opportunity. To make money, time must be gained; and, to achieve this object, a set-to was had over the numerous military appointments then to be made for so stupendous an enterprise of the army.

One delay began another; and now as the heat of the summer is upon us, they have just commenced the campaign. Well, the people will rejoice if the army is even now permitted to move on. But the plunderers who besiege the Government, will be able, we fear, to contrive new delays. We expect soon to hear that it is determined to wait till the hot weather is over, before another advance is made. This will be on humane pretenses of course, but really to give the jobbers new opportunities for plunder.

It will require no extraordinary amount of talk and newspaper alarms to create a climate of panic among the officers of the army, and through them gain a postponement of the campaign till autumn. This is just what the rebels want, for, by that time, they hope England and France will peremptorily insist on the removal of the blockade of the Southern ports, which, not being done, they hope will embroil us with those powers.

It is hard to believe that we have American citizens, high in political influence, who exert all to make the war profitable to themselves, and who bend every energy of mind and body not to prosecute the war vigorously, but to secure delay for no other or higher motive than the mean one of gain—making merchandise of popular patriotism. As unwelcome as such facts are, we have no moral doubt that the movements of the army have been retarded for weeks by the contrivances of influential jobbers, who have laid siege to the Treasury instead of the enemy's fortifications. But for the persistent popular demand for vigorous movements, it is almost certain the army would have been even yet drilling in Northern camps and barracks, save what were called to Washington in fear of the capture of the Capital.

A TIME TO READ.

If ever there should be a time when daily papers will be interesting to American readers, it must be during the next three months. The times are pregnant with the most stupendous events. A wicked, wanton, and wide-spread rebellion is to be confronted, and on the battle-field, and put down by patriotic volunteers, who bravely expose their lives to the perils of war to maintain our free Government and Institutions. In the next three months of this rebellion, there will probably be one or more great battles fought, and numerous smaller ones. Then will come the capitulation of seceded States, their return to loyalty, the treatment of captured traitors, and the final restoration of peace.

Many, if not all, of these important events will transpire within the next hundred days. Every intelligent person will desire to read a daily paper, during this important passage of our eventful history.

The DAILY REFORMER is published every morning, and is sent on the morning trains and early stages, in every direction, with news eighteen hours in advance of New York papers, and from six to twelve hours in advance of any other paper published in Central or Northern New York. Our paper reaches the remotest parts of the country the same day, and places on the line of the railroad, North and South, early in the morning—containing the war news up to a late hour the night previous. Our telegraphic arrangements are as perfect as a single wire will allow; and nothing but a severe storm can interfere with the transmission of the news to us. We are sure no man, who takes an interest in the welfare of his country, will regret the cost of a daily paper for the coming three months.

Suicide.

A man by the name of Smith, from Potsdam, about 60 years of age, visiting some friends at Clayton, cut his throat on Sunday morning last. His body was found floating in the River St. Lawrence, near the Bench, in the morning. He left the house about one o'clock at night, and not returning under some minutes, the family, where he was visiting, felt uneasy about his absence, and commenced looking for him, and succeeded in finding his corpse, about daylight, in the river, with his throat cut, as above stated. Only a little strangeness had been observed in his talk previous to this, but nothing to occasion any concern on the part of his friends.

Manassas Junction.

The following in regard to the strength of this point, is from a letter to the New Orleans Picayune:

By nature, the position is one of the strongest that could have been found in the whole State. About half way between the western spur of the Blue Ridge and the Potomac, below Alexandria, it commands the whole country between so perfectly, that there is scarcely a possibility of its being turned. The right wing stretches off towards the headquarters of the Oceanic, through a wooded country, which is easily made impassable by the felling of trees. The left is a rolling table land, easily commanded from the successive elevations, till you reach a country so rough and so rugged that it is a defense to itself. The key to the whole position, in fact, is precisely that point which Gen. Beauregard chose for his center, and which he has fortified so strongly that, in the opinion of military men, 5,000 men could there hold 20,000 at bay.

The position, in fact, is fortified in part by nature herself. It is a succession of hills, nearly equidistant from each other, in front of which is a ravine so deep and so thickly wooded that it is passable only at two points, and those through gorges which fifty men can defend against a whole army. It was at one of these points that the Washington Artillery were at first encamped, and though only half the battalion was then there, and we had only one company of infantry to support us, we slept as soundly under the protection of our guns as if we had been in a fort of the amplest dimensions.

Of the fortifications superadded here by Gen. Beauregard to those of nature, it is of course not proper for me to speak. The general reader, in fact, will have a sufficiently precise idea of them by conceiving a line of forts some two miles in extent, zig-zag in form, with angles, salients, bastions, casemates and everything that properly belongs to works of this kind.

VOLUNTEERS, RALLY!—The most efficient and agreeable arm of the service.—The artillery is said to be sadly deficient in the Federal Army. Assurances have been given that a company from Jefferson County will be received by the War Department directly into the U. S. service, if raised immediately. No expenditure of time or money will be required until under pay, except to see the recruiting officer and record the name. A company is partly raised, and now is the time to prove true patriotism by stepping forward.—The reported defeat should encourage every patriot.

J. E. Briggs, in addition to J. W. Tamblin and Lucis Thierry opens an office this morning for recruiting the company. Mechanics mostly preferred for such service.

Jail Breaking.

LOOKPORT, July 22d.—Three Irishmen, named Cornelius Collins, Thos. Collins, and Patrick Ryan, indicted for murder; Peter Gravelle, of French origin, indicted for manslaughter; and a Tuscarora Indian, named Guy Thompson, arrested for murder, all broke jail at this place Saturday night, and escaped. A reward of \$500 is offered for their delivery, or \$100 for the delivery of either to the Sheriff of Niagara county.

There are many sad hearts as the result of the terrible engagement at Bull's Run, on Sunday last. The death of Col. Slocum, of Onondaga county, will fall with crushing severity upon the people of that county, who regarded him with paternal affection, and especially upon the members of his household. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Morgan, of this Judicial district, and Treasurer of Onondaga county. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his premature fall.

Gen. Patterson was at Harper's Ferry on Monday, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Banks. Col. Webster's Massachusetts 12th regiment have received notice to repair to Washington immediately.

RASPBERRIES.—W. W. Greed, has our thanks for three boxes of beautiful raspberries, raised at his garden on E. m. street.

OBITUARY.

Mattie S. Gordon, only daughter of Hiram Gordon, of Redwood, Jefferson county, N. Y., died at the residence of J. P. Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois, July 18th, aged 18 years. A few short weeks ago she came among us, with the light of life in her eye, the bloom of health upon her cheek, and visions of the future like a bright picture before her.

But, alas, what a change! The light has gone out, the bloom faded, and a dark curtain closed over her bright visions. The "dark angel of death" has borne away our loved one, and left tonight but a speaking shadow. Could the skill of physicians, or the unceasing attention of loving friends who watched over her with agonizing anxiety, have turned aside the fatal shaft, Mattie had not died! Could a bright intellect, a highly cultivated mind, and a rare combination of lovely traits of character have been a safeguard against the approach of death, she would still have been among us; but little heart does our tiny cemetery give to all these. O death, thou art relentless! Brief as had been her stay among us, all had learned to love her, and many bitter tears were shed by new made friends, over her remains, ere they were borne away to her far distant, and now desolate home. Ere this, she is sleeping beside her dear mother, there to await the summons at the resurrection—mother and daughter come up higher.

May our Heavenly Father sustain those stricken friends, and help us all to heed the admonition, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

Woodstock, July 18.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL and London Fire & Life Insurance Co. Authorized Capital \$1,000,000
Guarantee, Albany 200,000
Home Life, Brooklyn 1,250,000

JNO. L. PARKER, Agent.
No. 2 Arcade.
Watertown, July 15.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, not to harbor or transmute, Jane Fraser on my account, as I will pay no debts if her contracting after this date.

July 1st, 1861.

LEONARD P. FISHER.

DIED:

At Meadville, Pa., on the 19th inst., CORNELIA, wife of Chas. A. Derickson, and daughter of Hiram H. Gordon, formerly of this village.

ADVENTURES

—IN—

Equatorial Africa.

EVERY ONE SHOULD READ

'Adventures in Equatorial Africa.'

BY PAUL DU CHAILLU.

FOR SALE BY

LITTLE & HANFORD.

329

SUPREME COURT—Jefferson County.

Under Act of March 1st, 1857, Chapter 10, Laws of 1857, Henry Bogart, Margrete Evans, Albert Evans, Abigail Leonard, William Leonard, Eliza Barnes, Ida Barnes, George Evans, Della Evans, Jason Evans, Eunice Good-year and Harrison Person.

Under and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, entered in the County of Jefferson, State of New York, on the 19th day of July, 1861, I shall sell the premises and real estate hereinafter described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the law office of R. K. Keene, in the village of Watertown, in said county of Jefferson, on the 7th day of September, 1861, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situated in the village of Alexandria, in the town of Alexandria, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit: On the northeast by a new street running parallel to James street, and about fifteen rods south-easterly from it; on the northeast by the street running from the school house to the wharf, known as the Carls wharf; on the southeast by a line parallel to the southeast corner of said new street and seven rods from it; and on the southwest by a line to run at right angles south-easterly from said margin, at a point far enough from the second mentioned street to include half an acre, subject to conditions and stipulations contained in the letters patent whereby the lands were originally granted, and subject to all highways thereon.

Dated July 20th, 1861.

FRANCIS A. CROSS,
Sheriff of Jeff. Co.

CHEAPEST ROUTE.

Cape Vincent to the West.

\$5 to CHICAGO.

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Cape Vincent, 1861.

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BY TELEGRAPH

Reported for the N. Y. Daily Reformer.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

A Great Battle at Bull's Run.

THE UNION FORCES RETREAT AFTER VIRTUALLY GAINING THE VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The orders to move yesterday at 6 o'clock, were countermanded until this morning, our troops meantime cutting a road through the woods, in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch that fighting was renewed at Bull's Run this morning.

Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, and silenced their batteries, and drove the secessionists to the Junction.

The city is wild with joy. Firing was heard in the city to-day at 5 o'clock. At 7 o'clock the reverberation of cannon was still heard.

A gentleman who arrived to-night says at 3 o'clock this afternoon the 2d and 3d New Jersey regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, the 1st sending their baggage back to camp.

The city is full of exaggerated rumors. It is difficult to tell what is reliable.

Cannonading re-commenced at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and ceased at 5, probably occasioned by attempts of our troops to carry some rebel batteries between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction.

Official dispatches state that we have taken three batteries in the form of a crescent, numbering nineteen guns.

It is known that Manassas Junction was supplied with water by a canal from Bull's Run. This of course will now be cut off, leaving the rebels without water for their cavalry.

Very few reliable details have yet reached us. That a very brilliant victory has been achieved by our troops, there is no doubt.

Many encomiums are bestowed upon the Fire Zouaves, and the 69th regiment.

It is reported that the former met the Louisiana Zouaves, routed them and captured their colors—that the men of the 69th stripped to the skin, except pants, pitched into the fight, regardless of fatigue or danger.

LATER—Gen. McDowell telegraphs that the enemy are completely routed from Bull's Run, and retreating towards Manassas, leaving their batteries in possession of the Union forces.

Fighting commenced at three o'clock this a. m., and continued most desperately till after two this p. m.

The rebels were driven back inch by inch, leaving their dead in the field.

The loss of life on both sides is frightful. Our troops behaved most gallantly, and our guns were very effective.

The whole force on both sides is said to have been engaged.

Gen. Johnson having joined the rebels, as previously stated, making Gen. Beauregard's army amount to 70,000 men.

Dispatch to the New York Herald.

"When I left the field of battle, I saw the rebels flying in vast numbers.

Lieut. Col. J. J. Porter made an effort to procure the body of Lieut. Smith, of Boston, but was fired upon by the artillery of the enemy.

The best estimate we can make of the rebel force around Manassas is about fifty thousand.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout the Union ranks.

A report has gained credence among Union officers, that Gen. Johnson has effected a junction of his forces with those of Gen. Beauregard.

We can distinctly see Beauregard's house, two miles distant.

Jeff. Davis is undoubtedly at Manassas Junction.

Col. Cowdin's Mass. 1st regiment were fired on by rebel pickets several times last night, as they slept in the road on their arms."

Five or six thousand of the enemy are seen retreating in the direction of Manassas Junction.

Generals Tyler, Richardson, Lyon, Porter and Maj. Horton have reconnoitered all day, and were fired upon by the enemy's pickets.

The Massachusetts 1st, under Col. Cowdin, Lieut. Col. Welles, Maj. Chandler, and Lieut. Col. Patterson, detailed from the Mo. 15th, are in the advance.

At one o'clock, Senator Wilson and Congressman Alley arrived on the ground and were received with great enthusiasm.

Our pickets and those of the enemy are within gunshot of each other. At this moment, the advance are proceeding, sustained by several batteries, to regain Bull's Run.

Dispatch from H. J. Raymond.

I send you this by the Centerville Express to give you the latest news of the Battle at Bull's Run. I left there at 1-2 past 5 p. m. The battle has been one of the severest ever fought on this continent.

Up to 2 o'clock our troops had driven the enemy through the distance of nearly two miles, and were in actual possession of this part of the field.

As the enemy fell back from one position, it was only upon another equally strong, and at every point fresh forces were poured in, almost without limit as to numbers. There can be no doubt that their force was at least double ours.

The conduct of all our troops is spoken

in or terms of the highest admiration. The N. Y. Sun redeemed itself in the complete manner. The 69th fought with desperate valor.

The Fire Zouaves were terribly cut up. While drawn up to make an attack, they were killed by a concealed battery, with strong support on their flank, and were forced to break.

It is stated that Col. Farnham and Lieut. Col. Cregier are killed. Col. Hunter was wounded in the throat. Col. Slocum, of the 2d R. I., and Capt. Towers, of the 1st, are reported killed. Gen. Sprague had a horse shot under him. Major Ballan, of the 2d R. I., was severely wounded in the head and thigh by a cannon ball. In the 6th N. Y. regiment, Mr. Seaver and John Leyden are reported killed.

I shall return in the afternoon.

Signed, "H. J. R."

Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

Fronting Bull's Run is the main battery of the enemy, flanked on each side by standing batteries, which protect the entire crossing of the creek. The right battery can be flanked, but the left cannot.

Our troops moved onward last night at 6 o'clock, numbering about 45,000 men.

Patterson's column is reported moving down the Winchester road with about 15,000 men, and is expected to join to-day. 11,000 troops left Alexandria this a. m., so that by night we shall have a superior force there, although this a. m. we stood 45,000 against 60,000.

SUNDAY, 2 p. m.

This a. m. a general engagement took place along the entire line. After a terrific fight, with great slaughter on both sides, each heavy battery of the enemy was taken. The fight progressed most fiercely, and the firing only ceased when the rebels were forced within their Manassas lines.

The principal fight took place 3 1/2 miles this side of Manassas.

This news is corroborated by dispatches now before President Lincoln, Gen. Scott and Gen. Mansfield.

Gen. Mansfield says the enemy's guns and equipments are in the hands of our forces.

Dispatch to the World.

Hon. Charles B. Hoard, member of the last Congress, is just in, having witnessed four hours of to-day's battle. He describes it as terrific, and reports an immense loss of life.

The enemy attempted, with a large force, to turn our right flank, which came near being successful, when our large siege gun, a 32-pounder, opened fire, causing tremendous havoc on the enemy, and routing them.

Hoard was obliged to get out of the way, and left for here at 2 p. m., while the fight was progressing.

Dr. Ray, of the Chicago Tribune, reached here after 11 o'clock, leaving Bull's Run at 4 p. m. He says to-day's battle exceeds everything of the kind in the history of this country.

When Ray left, our troops were in possession of Bull's Run batteries and Manassas.

One of the New York correspondents is just in. He left the scene of battle in the afternoon, when our column had been reinforced, and the Union forces were pressing on Manassas.

The members and Senators who came in, as well as the civilians, vary in their estimates of the number killed, from 300 to 3,000. The facts have not yet been ascertained.

Yesterday P. M. Report.

WASHINGTON, July 22, via Philadelphia.

Our troops, after taking three batteries, and gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat on Washington.

The retreat is in good order, with the rear well covered by a good column.

Our loss is from 2,500 to 3,000.

The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

After the latest information was received from Centerville at half-past 7 o'clock last night a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous.

Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a great degree, which has cast a gloom over the remnants of the army, and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage is tremendously heavy on both sides, and on one is represented as frightful.

We were advancing, and taking their masked batteries, gradually but surely, and were driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by Gen. Johnson, who, it is understood, took command, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place.

It is understood that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centerville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centerville or Fairfax Court House.

Gen. McDowell intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court House, but our forces being in full retreat he could not accomplish the object.

Beyond Fairfax Court House, the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion coming inside the entrenchments.

A large number of the troops in their retreat fell on the wayside from exhaustion, and scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court House.

The road from Bull's Run was strewn

with knapsacks, arms, etc., some of our troops deliberately throwing away their guns and accoutrements, the better to facilitate their retreat.

Gen. McDowell was in the rear of the retreat, exerting himself to rally his men, but only with partial effect.

The latter part of the army, it is said, made their retreat in order.

McDowell was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed that the force sent out against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 20,000 men, including a large number of cavalry. He further says, that owing to reinforcements from Richmond, Skanebeurgh and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men.

According to the statements of two Fire Zouaves, they have only about 200 men left from the slaughter, while the 69th and other regiments frightfully suffered in killed and wounded. The number cannot now be known.

Sherman's, Carille's, Griffin's, and the West Point batteries were taken by the enemy, and the 8th siege and 32-rifled cannon, the latter being too cumbersome to move. They were two miles to the other side of Centerville.

Such of the wounded as were brought to the Centerville hospital were left there after having their wounds properly dressed by Surgeon Frank H. Hamilton.

The panic was so great that the attempt to rally them to a stand at Centerville was entirely in vain. If a stand had been made there, our troops could have been reinforced and much disaster prevented.

Gen. McDowell was thus foiled in his well-arranged plans.

It is supposed all the provision trains belonging to the United States government were saved.

Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident, or the wheels came off, and had, therefore, to be abandoned.

Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in the advance of the retreat.

It is supposed here to-day that Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river, which are able, it is said by military engineers, to hold them against any force the enemy may bring against them. Large rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over and mounted.

An officer just from Virginia, at 10:30 a. m., reports that the road from Centerville to the Potomac, is strewn with stragglers.

The troops are reserving the occupation of the fortifications and entrenchments in the line of the Potomac.

Col. Marston's New Hampshire regiment reached here this morning. He was wounded.

Col. Heintzelman was also wounded in the wrist.

In addition to those reported yesterday, it is said that Col. Wilcox, the gallant commander of a brigade, was killed, also Capt. McCook, a brother of Col. McCook of Ohio.

The city this morning is in the most intense excitement. Groups are everywhere gathered, enquiring the latest news. Wagons are continually arriving, bringing in the dead and wounded. Soldiers are relating to greedy listeners the deplorable events of last night and early this morning. The feeling is awfully distressing.

Both telegraphic communication and steamboat to Alexandria is suspended to-day to the public.

The greatest alarm exists throughout the city, especially among the female portion of the population.

Secession Accounts of the Battle.

Richmond, Va., July 21, via New Orleans 22.

A fight commenced near Manassas at 4 o'clock this morning, and became general about 7 o'clock, when the federalists retired, leaving us in possession of the field.

Sherman's battery of light artillery was taken.

It was a terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides.

It is impossible to give details to-night.

New York, July 22.

The British schooner *Pervit*, from Nassau, reports off Cape Hatteras on the 19th, was chased by a pirate schooner which fired shots twice, when she bore to, but was allowed to proceed after ascertaining her nationality, etc. She was a pilot boat, about 60 feet long, painted deep lead color, copper bottom, no name, and had 30 men and a long gun amidships.

The *Pervit* also reports seeing a steamer off the Hole-in-the-Wall, which made for us, but afterwards shaped her course for the Hole-in-the-Wall.

Rebel Account of the Bull's Run Fight.

Louisville, July 22.

A special dispatch to the Nashville Union from Manassas 21st, says that at Bull's Run Gen. Beauregard commanded in person.

The enemy was repulsed three times, in great confusion and loss.

The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, with seven guns, engaged Sherman's fifteen guns, and after making the latter change position fifteen times, silenced and forced them to retire.

Large quantities of arms were taken. Our loss was trifling. Maj. Harrison and two privates were killed. Capt. Duane and Chittman, and three privates were killed. A federal officer of high standing was killed, and \$700 in gold taken from his person.

The reported attack upon the battery at Hattaras by the United States steamer *Wabash*, is confirmed.

It is also stated that an attack was made on Oregon Inlet, and the rebels dispersed by shells.

The following is the account of the inauguration of the panic, which has resulted so disastrously to our troops. It receives unusual interest from the subsequent events:

All our military operations went seemingly on, and Col. Alexander was about erecting a pontoon across Bull's Run, the enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters, who had advanced incautiously immediately after the body of the army, and lined the Warrenton road. Their consternation was shared by numerous civilians, who were on the road, and for a time, it seemed as if our whole army was in retreat.

Many baggage wagons were emptied, and the horses galloped away.

Col. Erstein's 37th Pa. regiment with 2 guns, the Garibaldian Guards, and Colonel Blankley's 1st rifle regiment, followed at several miles distance by the DeKalb regiment.

When our courier left at 4 1/2 o'clock, it was in the midst of the excitement. Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had its line broken, and demanded immediate reinforcement. The battery erected on the hill side, directly off the main battery of the enemy, was doing good execution, and additional guns were being mounted. On his arrival at Fairfax C. H., however, he was overtaken by a Government messenger, who reported that our army was in full retreat towards Centerville.

They were followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even, in some instances to the regulars, and the lines were broken, and that a retirement of our forces across Bull's Run was rendered necessary.

Col. Hunter passed at the same time in a vehicle wounded.

Crowds of carriages and baggage wagons came rushing down the road.

The telegraph office was closed against all private business, and in an hour the alarm had been communicated along the road to Washington.

Last Evening's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The Rhode Island battery was taken by the rebels, at the bridge across Bull's Run, where their retreat was out off. Their horses were all killed. It is reported that the Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreating army, when the battery turned and fired, killing all but eight of the assaulting party.

The 71st New York regiment lost about one-half of their men.

The following regiments were engaged in the fight:

The 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut regiments, 250 marines; the 8th and 14th New York militia; the 1st and 2d Rhode Island regiments; the 2d New Hampshire, the 5th Massachusetts, the 1st Minnesota, the 1st Michigan, the 11th and 68th New York, the 2d, 4th and 5th Maine, and the 2d Vermont regiments.

Besides these, there were the several batteries.

The following is a partial list of the officers killed and wounded:

KILLED.—Capt. McCook, the Major, and Sergeant Colonel, of the Zouaves; Capt. Gordon, Company H, Massachusetts; Capt. Fry, Company H, 2d Rhode Island; Col. Slocum, of 27th New York; Col. Wilcox, of 1st Michigan; Lieutenant Colonel Fowler, of New York 14th regiment.

WOUNDED.—Col. Tompkins, New York 2d militia; Col. Farnham, of Fire Zouaves; Col. Hunter, U. S. A.

Col. Corcoran, 69th N. Y., Col. Clark, of the 11th Mass., Capt. Pickett's artillery, and two N. Y. regiments have gone over to the Virginia side of the Potomac.

It is vaguely reported that Gen. Patterson's division arrived in the vicinity of Manassas Junction this a. m., and commenced an attack on the rebel forces.

He was within twenty-five miles of the battle-ground yesterday, but the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to the aid of McDowell.

It is also reported that 4000 of our troops have been sent back towards Fairfax, from the other side of the river.

It was the remnant of the Fire Zouaves that were attacked by the Black Horse Cavalry and repulsed them, leaving but six to return.

This gallant regiment now numbers but two hundred.

Col. Lawrence, of the 5th Mass., Captain Ellis, of the 71st, are wounded badly.

Col. Farnham and Major Lazier, of the Zouaves, are not killed, but badly wounded. It is probable that the number of killed and wounded was magnified by large numbers who are missing, probably wandering through the woods.

The lowest estimate may be placed at from 4,000 to 5,000.

It is represented, in many quarters, that the Ohio regiments showed the greatest consternation, probably from want of confidence in their commanding officers.

It is known that on the day previous to the battle a large number of them publicly protested against being led by Gen. Schenck and it was only through the importunity of Col. McCook and other officers that they were prevented from making a more formidable rebellion.

The Pennsylvania 4th regiment was not in the action, having left for home on the morning of the battle, their time of service having expired.

It was known to our troops at the time of the battle yesterday, that Johnson had formed a connection with Beauregard on the right of the first station at Bull's Run.

Our men could distinctly hear the cars coming into Manassas, and the cheers with which the confederates hailed their newly-arriving comrades.

They knew that the enemy was our superior in numbers, and in their own position.

These facts were further confirmed by prisoners taken, deserters and spies, but these facts were not probably known at Washington, and the officers in leading our men into action only obeyed orders.

Gen. Schenck as well as the older field officers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered the retreat, and up to the last moment was personally engaged in the endeavor to rally his men to make a stand at Centerville.

It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy that turned the scale of battle. The enemy before now might perhaps have more to boast of if they had followed up their advantage last night.

Proceedings of the House.

Mr. Van Dresser asked leave to offer resolutions that the maintenance of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution is a sacred trust, which must be executed; that no disasters shall discourage us from the performance of this high duty, and we pledge the employment of every means for the suppression, overthrow, and punishment of the rebels now in arms.

Mr. Stevens not believing such resolutions would do any good or strengthen our hands, he objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Crenand having propounded a question as to the bill for the increase of the regular army.

Mr. Blair responded by saying the Senate passed a bill adding new regiments, but the House amended it, substituting their own, providing for volunteers instead. The latter bill has gone to the Senate, where both now are.

In the House, a vote of thanks was tendered the Massachusetts 6th, and Pennsylvania volunteers, for the prompt manner in which they rallied to the defence of the National Capital.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether these so-called Southern Confederacy, or any State thereof, has in its military service any Indians, and if so, what number and tribe. The resolution was amended to include the negroes employed, and adopted.

A bill to refund to States the expenses incurred in arming the military, was passed.

Proceedings of the Senate.

Mr. Simmons introduced an amendment to the bill to increase the revenue, &c. Referred to the committee on finance.

The bill to increase the medical corps of the Navy was taken up and amended so as to provide for filling vacancies in the Naval Academy, and passed.

The bill to provide for iron clad ships and floating batteries was passed.

The joint resolution providing for a board of examiners, to examine the Stevens floating battery at Hoboken, New Jersey, was passed.

The bill providing for the confiscation of the property of the rebels found in arms against the government, was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment providing that any person held to service or labor employed or in any way aiding the rebellion against the government, shall be forfeited to his master.

Mr. Breckinridge asked for the yeas and nays. Agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull said he was glad the yeas and nays were called for. He wanted to see who would vote to all old traitor masters to employ slaves to shoot down Union men. If the Senator from Kentucky is in favor of it let him vote for it.

Mr. Breckinridge said the remarks of the Senator were not called for. He intended to do his duty according to his ideas of the Constitution.

Mr. Wilson said he should vote for it gladly. He thought the time had come, when the government should put a stop to traitors employing bondsmen to shoot down men fighting for their country. He hoped there was a public sentiment which would blast any Senator who defended traitors from doing such things.

Mr. Breckinridge said he supposed the Senator from Massachusetts was doing what he supposed his duty. The Senator from Kentucky did do the same thing, and when the Senator attempted to deter him from doing his duty, by intimating that public opinion here or elsewhere should blast him for doing what his conscience said was right, he would talk to the winds. He would use no unparliamentary language, but the Senator knows it is perfectly idle to make such an attempt.

Mr. Pearce thought it best to use all the liberality possible. The measure would be of no real value.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 6: Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Mo., Kennedy, Pearce, Polk and Powell voting in the negative.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill supplementary to the act authorizing a national loan, and it was passed.

Mr. McDougal offered a resolution that it is the policy of the government to organize an army of 150,000, on the basis of the regular army. It was referred to the military committee.

The joint resolution, approving the acts of the President, was postponed till Wednesday, after an Executive session.

The bill to increase the military establishment which was returned from the House with amendments, was then taken up, and the Senate refused to concur with the amendments of the House.

The resolution to pay the widow of Senator Douglas was returned from the House with an amendment to pay \$1,030 mileage, on which the Senate refused to concur.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill authorizing the employment of volunteers. Laid over.

A message was received from the President, and the Senate adjourned.